

OREKHOV, K.A.; MAKSIMOV, G.M.; NESLUKHOVSKIY, S.K.; ROZDYALOVSKAYA, V.V.; SMIRNOV, K.A.; VEYS, L.V.; ANTYUFYEVA, A.M.; KURGANOV, M.A.; STEPANOVA, Ye.A.; VOSTRIKOVA, A.M.; SAKHAROVA, V.V.; PODYACHIKH, P.G.; OREKHOV, K.A., otv. za vypusk; CHUPROVA, Yu.S., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Results of the 1959 All-Union population census; the Kazakh S.S.R.] Itogi Vsesoiuznoi perepisi naseleniya 1959 goda; Kazakhskaya SSR. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 201 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

(Kazakhstan--Census)

KURGANOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Kinematics and dynamics of the mechanism of the SA-3 automatic
coupler. Trudy MIIT no.82/83:175-185 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Car couplings)

ACC NR: AR6016289

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/001/0046/0046

AUTHORS: Sidorov, V. V.; Andrianov, N. S.; Kurganov, R. A.

TITLE: Continuous emission apparatus for measuring the wind velocity profile at meteor altitudes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.378

REF SOURCE: Sb. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln. No. 2. Kazan', Kazansk, un-t, 1964, 59-70

TOPIC TAGS: meteor observation, meteor radiant, meteor trail, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: A radio device was developed which uses continuous emission for measuring the wind velocity profile in the meteor region of the atmosphere according to shifts of several portions of the meteor track spaced in altitude. The installation comprises the meteor station KGU-M2, operates together with its pulsed part, and at the same time can be used for measuring the velocities and radiants of meteors. The design equations are presented. The problem of determining t_0 is discussed. Abstract
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.164.8

17(14)

SOV/25-59-2-43/48

AUTHOR: Kurganov V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: They Write To Us (Nam pishut)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 2, p 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief note sent in to the editor about a successful plastic operation carried out on a patient of the surgical ward of the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute, in order to remove a congenital liver defect. This surgery, carried out in the middle of 1957, was the first of its kind in the Soviet Union.

Card 1/1

U S S R .

523.877

5897. Abstract of some papers published in USSR concerning the internal structure of stars and their stability. V. KOURGANOFF. *Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège*, 14, Special No., 153-62 (1954) *In French.*

A detailed review of V. S. Sosulin's *Researches on the equilibrium of isothermal gaseous spheres* [*Astron. J. USSR*, 29, 25 (1952)] which is concerned with a partially degenerate gas composed of free electrons and α -particles. It is shown that under certain conditions more than one type of equilibrium configuration is possible. Stability with respect to density perturbations is investigated. Shorter notices: D. A. Franck-Kamenitsky, *Non-linear oscillations in stars* [*Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 86, 897 (1952)]. See also *Astron. 6004* (1951), 2385 (1952). S. A. Gevakin, *Discrete stellar models* [*Astron. J. USSR*, 29, 33 (1952)] in which a star is considered as a system of discrete elements instead of as a continuous medium.

R. A. NEWING

OP
AC

KURGANOV, V.; FESENKO, V.G.; ROZHKOVSKIY, D.A.

On V.Kurganov's article "V.G.Fesenkov and D.A.Rozhkovskii's
research in the development of stars from filaments of gas-dust
nebulae." Astron.shur. 31 no.6:556-557 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Stars) (Nebulae)

KURGANOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Analysis of the operational accuracy of a transistorized detector device with voltage sources in discharges. Vych. tekhn. [MVTU] no.3:91-102 '63.

Decoding device with current sources in discharges. Ibid.:143-152 (MIRA 17:2)

ANISIMOV, B.V.; KURGANOV, V.D.

Basic trends in the automation and mechanization of production
processes in the machinery industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib.
4 no.5:135-140 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Machinery industry—Technological innovations)
(Automation)

ANISIMOV, B.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Moskva); KURGANOV, V.D.,
kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); KHOMYAKOV, K.S., inzh. (Moskva);
VERETENNIKOV, Yu.N., inzh. (Moskva); NIGAY, A.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Digital display device using a typotron. Elektrichestvo no.8:
52-56 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZVEREV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; KURGANOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich;
ZVEREV, S.A., dots., red.

[Electron-tube and transistor pulse signal amplifiers; a
textbook] Elektronnye i poluprovodnikovye usiliteli im-
pul'snykh signalov; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Mosk.
aviatsionnyi tekhnologicheskii in-t, 1965. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

L 43078-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJF(c) JD/HM/HM
ACC NR: AR6014376 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/D033/D033

AUTHOR: Kurganov, V. D.

TITLE: Investigation of the reduction process of pipes with tension in the aggregate of continuous furnace welding of $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipes at ChTPZ

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11D229

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy konferentsii po teorii i praktike redutsir. trub.
Sverdlovsk. 1965, 113-123

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic process, metallurgic machinery, metal rolling, pipe

ABSTRACT: The first reducing installation employing tension in conjunction with the furnace welding of $\frac{1}{2}$ --2" pipes was used in the Chelyabinsk plant in 1960. In the period 1961--1963, the VNIIMetmash along with other organizations took part in the investigation of this installation. The main attention was given to the questions concerning the magnitude and distribution of tensions between the rolling mill stands. The overall deformation of the pipe wall, maximum compression of the stand, distribution of the number of revolutions along the rollers, the pressure of the metal on the rollers, and the momenta of rolling depend on the distribution of tensions between the rolling stands. 10 illustrations. I. Kul'bachnyy [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1^{af} SUB CODE: 11

UDC: 661.774.35.005

GONSALES, A.A.; KURGANOV, V.M.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; ABAYEVA, B.T.;
POLETAYEV, V.B.; VIV'YER, A.S.; RUDOVICH, M.A.; BELYAYEVA, Z.G.;
RUTMAN, G.I.

Results of redesigning an industrial catalytic-cracking device.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.9:6-10 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vserossijskij nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po pererabotke nefti.

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, M.A.

Special features of systems of feeding of cracking reactor. Khim.i
tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.5:5-10 My '62. (MIRA 15:11.)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i
Salavatskiy kombinat.

(Cracking process)

S/282/63/000/002/003/005
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Kurganov, V. M., Gonsales, M. A., Agafonov, A. V.

TITLE: Methods of supplying stocks to a reactor of catalytic cracking

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 47. Khimicheskoye i khologil'noye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 33, abstract 2.47.186
(Novosti neft. u gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya,
no. 8, 1962, 15 - 21)

TEXT: Stock feeding to the reactor by single vapor-liquid flow has considerable advantages over the separate feeding of the liquid and vapor phases to the reactor, greatly simplifies the operation and reduces the operating expenses of stock preparation. The contacting method based on spraying of the liquid phase over the surface of the catalyst layer is the most unsuitable of all known methods, since it does not exclude coking of the internal surfaces and conglomerate formation. The utilization of any cross section of dropping catalyst film for contacting with the stock creates a uniform distribution of the liquid residue on the greater part of the catalyst, but does not exclude coking of the

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S/282/63/000/002/003/005

A059/A126

Methods of supplying stocks to a...

reactor. The most advantageous of the alternatives considered is the setup based on the method of phase contacting under restricted conditions on moving in the suspended state below the distributing plate (model ВНИИНП - К-18 (VNIINP-K-18)). Fitting out the reactors of catalytic-cracking devices with an inlet assembly for the stock according to the model VNIINP-K-18 permits: to process heavy petroleum stocks without coking of the reactor and conglomerate formation; to increase the yield of light petroleum products by 3 to 5%, to reduce catalyst consumption by 0.5 to 1.5 kg/t of the stock; to reduce the temperature of the stock on discharge from the furnace from 480 - 490°C to 420 - 450°C; to prolong the time of passage through the setups and to stabilize their capacity during the whole cycle; to eliminate laborious and dangerous work involving the removal of coke from the internal surface of the reactor. There are 4 figures and 8 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, A.G.

Remodeling a catalytic cracking furnace. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.5:36-39 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i
Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat.

KUZANOV, V.M.; GUISALES, A.

Effect of the contact time on the quality of the reactant in a
catalytic cracking reactor. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.9:12-15 '64.
(IIRA 17:10)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut naftichnykh i nefromaslichnykh kultur.

GONSALES, A.; KURGANOV, V.M.

Remodelling a regenerator unit for catalytic cracking. Nefteper. i
neftekhim. no.7:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo
zhidkogo topliva.

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Levashov, V. M.; Donzated, A.

Map 1 (figure), 1 graph, and 9 tables

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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Card 2/2

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, A.; VIV'YER, A.S.

Remodeling the catalyst circulation system in a catalytic cracking unit. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.3:5-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skly institut po pereabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KURGANOV, V.M.; ~~GOREV~~, A.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.

Hydraulic resistance of the layer of granular catalysts. Khim. i
tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.8:4-7 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

L 114538-66

ACC NR: AP6003645

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/010/0004/0005

AUTHOR: Kurganov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

(62)

ORG: none

(B)

TITLE: Atomizer for technological liquids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 4-5

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, atomization, droplet atomization, spray nozzle, conic nozzle, nozzle design, nozzle flow

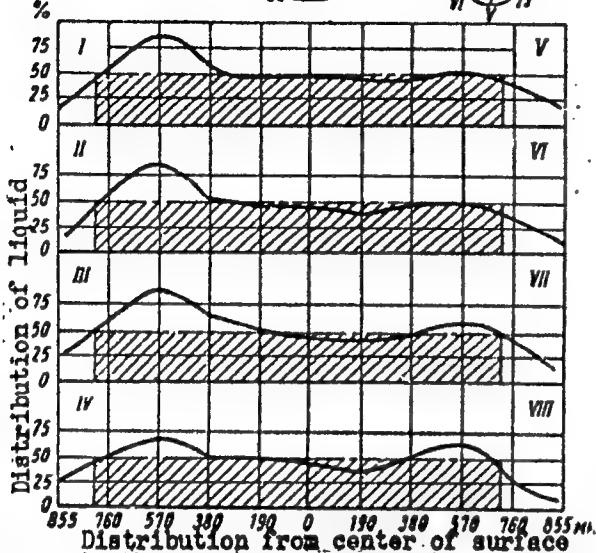
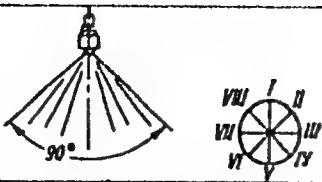
ABSTRACT: A new atomizer for technological liquids has been developed at VNIINP. The atomizer has several advantages over those reported in the literature by S. S. Berman (Forsunki i mazutnoye khozyaystvo goryachikh tsakhov. M., -L., Gostekhizdat, 1950). The advantages are: a) the atomizer may be used for dispersion of impure liquids, and b) the dispersion angle may be different from the usual 40-60°. A schematic of the atomizer is presented. The performance of the device was tested for tar, sludge, and water dispersions, and the experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). The volume Q of water delivered as a function of the pressure p , nozzle exit area S and γ , the specific weight of the liquid, in the pressure interval 1 to 6 atm and flow rates from 1.8-4.3 m^3/h were given by the expression

$$Q = \mu s \sqrt{2g \frac{p}{\gamma}} \text{ m}^3/\text{sec},$$

UDC: 66.069

Card 1/2

L 14538-66
ACC NR: AP6003645



where μ is the flow rate coefficient = 0.45. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 equation.
Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

VAKHRUSHEV, I.A.; KURGANOV, V.M.

Thermal calculation of regenerators and coke heaters for contact catalytic processes. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.11:36-41 N '65. (MIRA 1961)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KURGANOV, V. N.
KURGANOV, V.N. (Moskva)

Over half a century in medicine. Med. sestra no.1:28-29 Ja '55.
(MLRA 8:3)

(ANDREEVA, VERA GEORGIEVNA)
(AZBELEVA, ALEKSANDRA MIKHAILOVNA)

KURGANOV, V.T., inzh.-mekhanik; NOMOT, K.S., inzh.-mekhanik

Performance of the D-357G self-propelled scraper. Avt.dor.
27 no.8:10-11 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

SOV/137-58-9-18677

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bolotov, I.Ye., Kurganov, V.V., Popov, A.A., Fedorov, A.B.,
Chernikova, N.V.

TITLE: A Study by Autoradiography of the Structure and Kinetics of
Ingot Crystallization in Transformer Steel (Izuchenie stroyen-
iya i kinetiki kristallizatsii slitka transformatornoy stali s
pomoshch'yu avtoradiografii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo, Moscow, Metallurgizdat,
1958, pp 172-183

ABSTRACT: S^{35} in an Al ampoule was introduced while molds were filled.
Autoradiographs were taken of the surface of a large section of
the test ingots. Three zones of dendrites, each with a different
structure, were found: A zone of columnar dendrites at the sur-
face of the ingot; a zone of very fine and poorly developed dend-
rites in the middle of the ingot, narrowing toward the top; and,
between the central zone and the zone of columnar crystalliza-
tion, a zone of large and highly-developed dendrites. When the
isotope was introduced in batches at different times during
pouring, evidence of sequence crystallization of the layer

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-18677

A Study by Autoradiography of the Structure and Kinetics (cont.)

appeared. The thickness thereof at the mold wall in the upper portion of the ingot, determined by the autoradiograph, is in agreement with the results of the determination of the thickness of the "skin" of solidified metal by the overturning of analogous ingots. No such agreement exists in the lower portion of the ingot, because in this region the boundaries of distribution of the batches of isotope are ill defined. Thus, the S from the later additions of isotope is unable to penetrate into the lower portions of the ingot, which are still in a liquid or semiliquid state. The authors believe that the semifluid masses of metal concentrate in this region and that, although they are removed from the ingots when the latter are overturned, nevertheless they served as obstacles to the distribution of radioactive S atoms displaced by means of convection currents of liquid metal. This concept is confirmed by experiment.

L.K.

1. Steel--Structural analysis 2. Steel--Crystallization 3. Steel--Radiographic analysis

Card 2/2

64502

SOV/137-59-7-14555

TRANSLATION FROM: Referatory zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, No. 7, p. 56 (ISSN)

AUTHORS: Chugko, M., Radinov, Ye., Rukavitsa, V., Zabolots, I., Bobkov, T.,

Burman, V., Antipash, G.

TITLE: New Technology in Electric Smelting of Ball-Bearing Steel

PERIODICAL: Tekhnicheskaya literatura, Sovet. Akad. Nauk, 1956, No. 1, pp. 6-10

ABSTRACT:

A new method of ball-bearing steel smelting in high-capacity (50 t) and medium (10 t) electric arc furnaces was developed at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant during the oxidation stage. The amount of boron in the steel during the oxidation stage must be 0.012%; the temperature of the steel prior to the oxidation stage must be about the same as the temperature of smelting (1,550-1,570°C) as measured by the plumbum thermometers. Reduction takes place under white slag. Preliminary desulfurization of the slag is performed by carbonization of the metal by O₂ and O₃ gas with the use of dry ground coke. The slag is formed through lime refractories and fluorite in a 6:2:1 proportion and amounts to 2/3 of the total weight. Desulfurization is carried out by 3% boride of iron and coke. The Fe-Si powder, and lime, 0.5 kg/c tonne powder is added to the

final slag after 10 minutes prior to tenuing. The slag, before smelting, contains no >55.0% CaO and FeO & 4.5% SiO₂. The metal temperature is 1,550-1,565°C. O. K. is added by taking a bar fixed at the talle rim. In tenuing process, first, melt of the slag and then the metal with the slag are removed. Refining extends over 1 hour 30 minutes. Contamination of the steel by non-metallic impurities does not increase; the average mark for oxides (October 1957) is 2.15 by conventional technology and 2.12 by the new method; it is respectively 2.17 and 2.15 for sulfides. Globular liquation usually does not occur in the new technology. Duration of the smelting time is reduced by 10%; electric power consumption is reduced by 50-70 kwhr/tone. V.B.

Card 1/2

SOV/133-59-1-10/23

AUTHORS: Gladkiy, D.F., Ivan'ko, V.F. and Kurganov, V.V.,
Engineers

TITLE: Experience in the Operation of an Electric Furnace of the
DSV-30 Type With a High Secondary Voltage (Opyt
ekspluataatsii eleketropechi DSV-30 s vysokimi vtorichnymi
napryazheniyami)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1959, Nr 1, pp 45 - 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the determination of most suitable
secondary voltages for furnace transformers are described.
A DSV-30 furnace was used (charge 50 tons, yield of
metal 46 tons). For this purpose, the furnace was fitted
with two identical transformers - PDRO 10001/30 of 900 kW
each with the primary voltage of 30 000 V and 26 steps in
the secondary voltage from 86 to 270 V. Series
connection of the low-voltage windings of both trans-
formers enabled doubling the secondary voltage during
the melting period. For obtaining low-voltage steps
(which are necessary for refining) a circuit was used
which allows series connection of the primary windings of
both transformers (Figure 1, p 45). The comparison of
the furnace performance with one and two transformers is
shown in Tables 1 and 2. Operation with a secondary

Card1/2

' Experience in the Operation of an Electric Furnace of the DSV-30
Type with a High Secondary Voltage ^{SOV/133-59-1-10/23}

voltage of 420 V (instead of 282 V) brought about a decrease in the melting period by 34 minutes. The increase in the power supplied and the simultaneous decrease in thermal and electric losses of the furnace (due to a decrease in the duration of melting period) resulted in a decrease in specific power consumption by 19 kWh/ton. Operation with two interconnected transformers brought about some improvement in the power factor during the melting period and also some reduction of the power factor during the boiling and refining periods due to an increase of the reactivity of the furnace circuit caused by the second transformer. Operation at 420 V did not result in any material change in the durability of the wall linings and the chrome-magnesite roofs nor in the metal quality. It is concluded that, during the melting period, 40-ton electric furnaces can be operated with a secondary voltage of 420 V with good results. Use of still higher voltages will be tested. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card2/2

3
S/137/61/000/002/011/037
ACG9/A101

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N. M., Rutkovskiy, V. B., Perevyazko, A. T., Antipenko, G. I.,
Babkov, T. M., Kurganov, V. V., Frantsev, V. P.

TITLE: Technique for smelting electric steel involving the treatment of
the metal by slags in the ladle

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 36, abstract 8V225
("Metallurg. i gornorudn. prom-st", Nauchno-tekhn. sb.", 1960, no. 4,
31-34)

TEXT: A new technique for smelting structural and ball-bearing steels was
worked out by the plant "Dneprospetsstal'" and by the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical
Institute. The technique provides for the preliminary reduction of the metal by
Fe-Mn and Fe-Si or by Si-Mn and the subsequent aftercharging with Fe-Cr. The
slag is reduced by ground 75% Fe-Si and coke, the final reduction is carried out
by Al bars in the ladle, and the metal is slag-treated on drawing off. The use
of the technique in the smelting of various grades of structural and ball-bearing
steels in large (55 ton) electric furnaces makes it possible to raise somewhat ✓

Card 1/2

3

S/137/61/000/008/011/037
A060/A101

Technique for smelting electric steel ...

the metal quality, to reduce the smelting duration by 20 - 40 min, and reduce
the electric power expenditure by 40 - 50 kwhr/ton.

V. Shumskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓

Card 2/2

KACHAN, P.A.; KURGANOV, V.V.

Valuable manual. Metallurg 8 no.8:38-39 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy filial Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kachan). 2. Nachal'nik staleplavil'nogo tsekha Dnepropetrovskogo staleplavil'nogo zavoda vysokokachestvennykh i spetsial'nykh stalei "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Kurganov).

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; SHAMIL', Yu.P.; KUPGAROV, V.V.;
VASIL'YEV, S.N.; REZCHIK, V.G.

Testing unfired molded, brick made of magnesia concrete
in electric arc furnace walls. Stal' 24 no.8:710-711 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneupory i
zavod "Dneprospetsstal'".

DUBROVA, V.S.; KURGANOVA, G.I.; MALAKHOVA, M.P.; KHOTEMLYANSKAYA, Ye.V.

Effect of intravenous infusions of hypertonic solutions of magnesium sulfate on the course of paralytic forms of poliomyelitis during the acute period. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 3 no.2:22-26 Mr-Ad '58.

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. V.S.Dubrova) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. A.F.Zverev) i 4-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach M.N.Romanenko)
(POLIOMYELITIS) (MAGNESIUM SULFATE--THERAPEUTIC USE)

1. 1116780171, 01
LUBOV., T.S.: KURGANOV, G.V.

Compound treatment of measles in children. Vop. zdrav. i zdr.
no. 430-34 JI-Ag 1971
(X-10-9)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
prof. A.P. Zyarev) i 6-iy detskoj infektsionnoj bol'ničce (glavnyj
vrach M.I. Romanenko)
(MIALES)

POKHVALOV, Yu.Ye., inzh.; KRONIN, I.V., inzh.; KURGANova, I.V., inzh.

Heat transfer during the boiling of underheated water in
pipes. Teploenergetika 10 no.11:74-80 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

POLOVALOV, Yu. Ye.; KRONIN, I. V.; KURANOVA, I. V.

"Investigation of single-phase convective heat transfer in tube with high heat fluxes (to 21×10^6 kcal/m² hr) for water and ethyl alcohol."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Engineering & Physical Inst.

L 25436-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWS(m) MM/GS
ACC NR: AT6005819 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0112/0126

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I. V. 57
ORG: none B-1

TITLE: Investigation of heat transfer from boiling underheated water
in a tube

SOURCE: Moscow, Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy
fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics
and engineering of nuclear reactors), Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 112-126

TOPIC TAGS: boiling, heat transfer, nuclear reactor technology,
nuclear reactor coolant

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of reliable data on the prospects of
forced cooling of reactors with underheated liquids boiling in tubes,
the authors have set up experiments over a wide range of operating
conditions, with provisions for continuing monitoring the cleanliness
of the heat-transfer surface. To this end they designed, constructed,
and tested an experimental setup consisting of a closed circulating

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ACC NR: AT6005819

loop of stainless steel, with a set of control instruments, automatic regulation devices and protective equipment. The main units are a specially developed stainless steel pump and a working channel with various pickups and filters. The equipment, its operation, and heat transfer results at various pressures are presented. The experiments were made over a wide range of heat flux, velocities, and underheatings, and yielded various relations between the heat flux and the superheating of the tube walls. Empirical relations for the results under fully developed and undeveloped boiling conditions are presented to approximate the experimental data. The results are compared with the data obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

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SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 004

Card

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L 25434-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m) IJP(c) RM/WH/GS
ACC NR: AT6005820 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0127/0136

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I. V. 63
ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Investigation of heat transfer during boiling of underheated ethyl alcohol in a tube

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics and engineering of nuclear reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 127-136

TOPIC TAGS: ethyl alcohol, boiling, heat transfer, heat exchange, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: An experimental test loop described in a companion paper in the same source (MIFI, Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov, Atomizdat, 1965, 112 -- 165; Acc. AT605819) was used for the investigations. A complication was introduced by a deposit formed on the tube walls as a result of decomposition of the

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ACC NR: AT6005820

alcohol, which necessitated periodic cleaning of the working tube and checking the reproducibility of the results. The test schedule and results of measurements of the heat transfer from ethyl alcohol at pressures ranging from 1.5 to 60 bars at heat loading ranging from 0.232 to 5.8 MW/m^2 , velocities 1 -- 23 m/sec, and liquid temperature from 20 to 235°C are presented in the form of graphs. Two general empirical formulas to fit the experimental results are also given. The test results agree with the two formulas within 20%. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2 CC

L 25435-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) ~~WW/GS~~
ACC NR: AT6005821 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0137/0142

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I. V. 54

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Results of investigation of the average heat transfer in
forced convection in a tube and at high thermal loads

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy
fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics
and engineering of nuclear reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 137-142

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, boiling, convective heat transfer,
water, ethyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: The apparatus described in detail in a companion paper
(MIFI, Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov,
Atomizdat, 1965, 112 -- 126; Acc. AT605819) was used in the investi-
gations. The measurements were made with distilled water (hardness
0.5 -- 1 $\mu\text{g-eq/l}$; alkalinity -- 20 $\mu\text{g-eq/l}$; dry residue -- 0.1 mg/l)
and rectified ethyl alcohol (95% by volume). The cleanliness of the

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ACC NR: AT6005821

surface and the parameters of the water and the density of the alcohol were periodically monitored. The tests were made within the following limits: heat load $0.232 \text{ -- } 24.4 \text{ MW/m}^2$, pressure $1.5 \text{ -- } 90 \text{ bar}$, liquid velocity $1 \text{ -- } 23 \text{ m/sec}$, water temperature $18 \text{ -- } 273^\circ\text{C}$, ethyl alcohol temperature $18 \text{ -- } 192^\circ\text{C}$, Reynolds number $10^4 \text{ -- } 0.827 \times 10^6$, Prandtl number $18 \text{ -- } 0.87$. The results are tabulated and are found to be in fair agreement with the empirical formulas of V. V. Yakovlev (Atomnaya energiya, v. 8, 3, 250, 1960 and v. 2, 2, 179, 1957), but deviate greatly from the formulas of M. A. Mikheyev (Teploperedacha i teplovoe modelirovaniye [Heat Transfer and Thermal Simulation], Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, p. 122). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM. DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card

2/2 CC/

NEKRASOV, A.S.; KURGANOV, M.A.

Choice of heat carriers for smelting and heating processes in
machinery construction. Obshch. energ. no.6:72-82 '63.

(Electric heating)

(MIRA 16:10)

NEKRASOV, A.S.; KURGANOV, M.A.

Problems concerning the comparison of principal networks for the electric power supply of industry engaged in high-temperature operations. *Obshch.energ.* no.4:18-28 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric power distribution)

FYASTOLOV, A.A.; KAPANOV, I.D.; SERDYUK, V.I.; CHERNOFYATOV, N.I.;
KURGANNOVA, M.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Guide to the repair of electrical equipment] Praktikum po re-
montu elektrouborudovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry,
zhurnalov i pl-katov, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

SURIKOVA, Ye.I.; KURGANOV, M.V.

Synthetic medium for the biosynthesis of oleandomycin. Antibiotiki
10 no.6:502-506 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

A

7D

Intensity of photosynthesis in aconite and kidney bean.
Z. V. Vasil'eva and M. I. Kurganova, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 72, 961-3 (1957).--Data of photosynthetic activity (by detn. of CO_2 assimilation) in *Atropa belladonna* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* at 20-30° in flowering stage with 20 min. exposures to light show that the kidney bean has a much higher photosynthetic intensity, averaging some 80% higher over several day periods with detns. made in various periods of a day. G. M. Kozolainoff

KULOGUM, M. V., SVERKOV, YE. I. (USSR)

"Effect of Certain Factors on Biosynthesis of Glycogenin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,
15-16 August 1961

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927710014-0"

GLAZACHEVA, L.I.; SELYANKINA, V.V.; KURGANOV, N.M.; GRIGOROVICH, S.I.;
POPOVA, L.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, F.P.; EYPIKE, T.F.; VAITSMAN, A.I., red.;
BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein moria, Nos.4-6. [Basin of the Western Dvina River and basins of rivers extending west and south of it as far as the state frontier] Bassein r. Zapadnoi Dviny i basseiny rek k zapadu i iugu do gosudarstvennoi granitsy. Pod red. L.I.Glazachevoi. 1961. 388 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Baltic Sea region--Hydrology) (Kama Valley--Hydrology)

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; FIRSOVA, L.P.; REYNKHARDT, M.; FORYS', M.;
KURGANOVА, S.Ya.

Preparation of indole tagged with carbon-14 by the hot synthesis
method. Radiokhimiia 4 no.6:739-740 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Indole) (Carbon--Isotopes)

SPIRIN, Ivan Timofeyevich [deceased]; KURGANOV, V.M., red.; MATVEYEV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[In the blue sky] V golubom nebe. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1960. 201 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Aeronautics)

TIMOSHUK, L.T.; KURGANOV, Ye.A.

Steel testing for static tension and torsion. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM
no.32:196-204 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

KURGANOV, Ye.A.; NISTRATOV, N.I.; YERMOLYUK, L.A.

Evaluating the industrial plasticity of a metal by torsion of the
specimen at high temperatures. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.32:
175-181 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

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S/032/61/027/010/017/022
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Ovsyannikov, B. M., Kurganova, Ye. A., and Lebedev, D. V.

TITLE: Dynamic methods of measuring the Young's modulus E

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10, 1961, 1299-1302

TEXT: A test arrangement for determining the Young's modulus E of metals in the temperature range of from -80 to +900°C by means of transverse vibrations is described. Its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. During the high-temperature tests, the sample was placed into an electric furnace. The low-temperature tests were made in a nitrogen-cooled cryostat. The Young's modulus of cylindrical test rods was determined from their natural frequency. Previous tests have shown that the size of the sample has a considerable influence upon the amount of the Young's modulus as determined with this arrangement. Samples of equal length ($L = 200$ mm), but with different diameters ($d_1 = 10$ mm, $d_2 = 7$ mm) have Young's moduli that differ by 2.5%. This effect calls for a uniform shape and superior quality of the preparation of the test bodies. The samples were suspended

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Dynamic methods of measuring the ...

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on 0.05 - 0.07 mm thick copper wires. At high temperatures they were suspended on 0.1 mm thick nichrome wires. An essential factor in these tests was optimum location of the samples in the furnace and in the cryostat. The maximum error in determining E amounts to about 1%. The values of the Young's moduli of various metallic alloys ascertained by means of the described arrangement are contrasted with those determined by static methods (c. f. Table 4).

Material	$E_{\text{static}} \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/mm ²	$E_{\text{dynamic}} \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/mm ²
steel γ7 (U7)	2.12	2.19
steel 1X18I9T (1Kh18N9T)	2.0	2.09
steel 30XГСА (30KhGSA)	2.14	2.2
copper	1.24	1.3
duralumin	0.75	0.81

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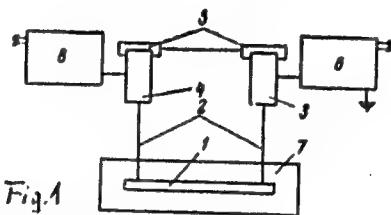
Dynamic methods of measuring the ...

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B104/B102

There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy imeni I. P. Bardin)

Legend to Fig. 1: (1) test body, (2) suspension, (3) vibrator, (4) receiver, (5) cooling device, (6) 3Г-10 (ZG-10) sound generator, (7) furnace and cryostat, respectively, (8) 90-7 (E0-7) oscilloscope.



Card 3/3

OVSYANNIKOV, B.M.; KURGANOV, Ye.A.

Standardization of the rate of deformation in tensile tests under
conditions of elevated temperatures. Zav.lab. 28 no.7:857-859
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii im. I.P. Bardina.
(Metals--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

KUR'GANOVA, Ye.I.

Treatment of patients with hypertension with *Rauwolfia serpentina*
preparations. Part 1: Preliminary results of therapy. Trudy
LSGNI 48:169-183 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(RAUWOLFIA) (HYPERTENSION)

KURGANOVICH, A.A., inzh.; KALAYDA, A.F., inzh.

Study and solution of an equation of discharge expenditures
using a differential analyzer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ.
7 no.10:72-77 0 '64.
(MIPA 17:12)

1. Kiyevskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. Predstavлено
кафедрой проектирования дорог.

CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; ZHELIGOVSKAYA, N.N.; LE TI-K-YEN; KURGANOVICH, D.V.

Some ethylenediamine derivatives of tetravalent platinum.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:562-568 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

PA 31/49T36

KURGANOVSKII, P. I.

USSR/Medicine - Parotid Gland
Medicine - Atropine, Effects

Nov 48

"The Paradoxical Action of Atropine (Action on the Vegetotrophic Alkaloids of Denervated Human Salivary Glands)", P. I. Kurganovskiy, S. I. Levin Propaediatric Therapeutics Clinic, Lab Vegetative Nervous Syst, First Leningrad Med Inst Imenni Acad I. P. Pavlova, 5 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XVI, No 11

When the Peripheral nervous system of the human parotid gland is disrupted, its functions are distorted. This is shown by a paradoxical secretory reaction to atropine, and increased effect of

31/49T36

USSR/Medicine - Parotid Gland (Contd) Nov 48

Pilocarpine injection. By analogy with this effect, it may be supposed that the paradoxical reaction to atropine injection, observed in certain pathological states of the internal organs, occurs as a result of disruption of the nervous system of these organs.

31/49T36

KURGANSKAYA, F.A.

Medullary hematopoiesis in children with rickets and pneumonia.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.4:58-61 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent L.G. Leyvikov) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927710014-0

KURMANOV, R.K.
SHAMIS, D.I., TICIVA, B.M., KURGANSAYA, T.K., SHOKCICVA, T.M. AND
YAKOVENKO, V.M.

Kazakh State University named for S. M. KIROV, Alma-Ata.
Microbiological investigation of Lake "Teresken". Introduction.
SO: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 20, No. 6, Nov/Dec 51.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927710014-0"

KURGANSKAYA, V. M., DZERDZEYEVSKIY, S. L., VITVISKAYA, Z. N.

Typification of the mechanisms of circulation in the Northern Hemisphere and characteristics of synoptical seasons. (In Russian).
Trudy Centr. Inst. Forecast, Moscow-Leningrad, Ser.2, No. 21, 1946, 80 p.,
graphs, charts, tables, refs. (A photocopy).

Re: M. S. S. M.

35950. Usloviya na voblasti: checheniya na yevropeyskii territorii u 1991
godye tsil'noe letne o chislennosti (S pril. "Kalendar' periodov razvitiya
i sotsial'no-ekonomicheskikh otnoshenii v letne o polo, o l'na") trudy venter L-14
Pro nezav. V p 16, 1990, S. 3-31--Rilis r: 1^h Kurs.

SO: Leto is' zhurnal'nykh statey, No. 49, 1999

K. V. DZERDZEVS'KII, V. M.

71-292

551 577.18 551 513.2

Kongzesskiy, V. M. Kharakteristika vremennikh periotov s polosami obobshchennykh tsirkulyatsionnykh atmosfery. [Characteristic of dry periods from the point of view of general atmospheric circulation.] Akademika Nauk SSSR, Izdatelstvo Ser. vopros., No. 7 19-24, 1953.

2003.7.25. DLC—In 1946 Dzerdzevskii showed that a succession of circulation patterns over the Northern Hemisphere—not merely Eurasia and the North Atlantic as believed by Multanovskii—accounted for all large-scale variations of weather. A study of Northern Hemisphere charts for 1899-1948 revealed 11 basic types covering all seasonal and annual types of the general atmospheric circulation. These can be arranged in 4 major groups. Analyses of the general circulation during a dry year show the predominance of Arctic air intrusions into temperate latitudes of the continents and meridional anticyclonic cells over Europe, West Siberia and part of North America. This causes a rapid warming up of Arctic air masses over the continents with cloudless weather. Drought years can be classified in 3 groups. A study of the processes in each group can indicate the possibility of droughts from the variations during the preceding months. *Subject Headings:* 1. Drought 2. Circulation patterns 3. Northern Hemisphere charts. A.M.P., C.E.F.B.

RE 301

Central Inst. of Forecasting

KULGANSKAYA, V.M.

"Synoptic Conditions for Significant Cyclings in Eastern Regions of North Caucasus," Tr. Tsentr. In-ta rognorov, No 36, 27-49, 1954

According to synoptic maps (including maps of baric topography, mean maps of topography, and cumulative-kinematic maps of natural synoptic periods (NSP) during the cold half year [i.e., October-May] of 1941-1952). An analysis was made of 1/2 NSP, in course of which observations were made of the development of processes leading to the propagation of cold air to the southern regions of the European USSR. On the average, one to two such NSP arrive each month of the cold half year. Six types of such NSP have appeared: the first three types are characterized by meridional atmospheric circulation over the space of the NSP; the remaining types are of the mixed type of circulation with predominance of zonal transfer. Each of the types of NSP is characterized by a definite development of processes over the European USSR which govern the propagation of the cold air to the region of North Caucasus. For each type the author gives a may scheme of synoptic processes with isolyses of surface 500 mb and with trajectories of the baric systems. He also selects several examples of

continued:

continued:

Bludovskiy, V. I.

"Synoptic Conditions for Significant Coolings in Eastern Regions of North Caucasus," Tr. Tsentr. Inst. Fiz. Nauk, No 36, 27-49, 1954

each type. The author considers that the conducted investigation must assist in the weather forecasts in advance by one to two days. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

387

AUTHOR: See table of contents

TITLE: Trudy Tsentral'nogo instituta prognozov (Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting). Nr 51, Voprosy dolgosrochnykh prognozov (Long-term Forecast Problems)

PUB. DATA: Gidrometeorologicheskoye izdatel'stvo, Leningrad, 1957, 150 pp.,
1,000 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete ministrov SSSR

EDITOR: Kurganskaya, V. M.; Pisarevskaya, V. D.; Tech. Ed.: Vladimirov, O. G.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for specialists in the field of long-term weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles analyzes the rhythmicity of atmospheric processes and especially those originating in polar regions, and it evaluates the possibility of using the occurrence of rhythms in weather forecasting.

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Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting (Cont.)

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TABLE OF
CONTENTS:

Duletova, T. A. and Komissarova, L. N. Relation Between Seasons and Rhythmicity 3
The authors refer to B. P. Mul'tanovskiy's method of long-term forecasting as standard in the USSR. They also recapitulate the basic postulate of Mul'tanovskiy's theory that natural synoptic seasons and rhythmicity in atmospheric processes are interrelated. The article expands this theory. The authors suggest making an integrated map of depressions and ridges within a certain span of time. Such a map, compiled at AT 500 (absolute topography at the 500 millibar level), would automatically reveal all deformations in atmospheric processes and their deviation from some definite synoptic patterns. There are 3 tables, 14 maps, 2 diagrams, and 3 Soviet references.

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22

Vitel's, L. A. Solar Origin of Atmospheric Rhythms

The author examines the relationship between solar activity and atmospheric processes and draws the following conclusions: 1. Periods of intensified solar activity can neither be ascribed to definite areas nor can they be considered constant in their degrees of intensity. 2. Although rhythmic changes in atmospheric processes are dependent on variations in solar activity, yet similar solar effects do not always produce identical responses in atmospheric rhythms. The article mentions S. T. Pagava, K. V. Brodovitskiy, P. P. Predtechenskiy, B. M. Rubashev (Pulkovo Observatory), M. N. Gnevyshev (Pulkovo Observatory), M. S. Evgenson, V. G. Shishkov, and V. V. Shuleykin as the leading scientists in the field of studies of solar impact on atmospheric processes. There are 11 diagrams, 2 maps, and 26 references, of which 20 are Soviet, 1 is French and 5 are in English.

Isayev, E. A.

Investigation of a Sharp Decline in Temperature in European USSR Caused by Certain Synoptic Processes.

The author separates the occurrence of cold waves in synoptic processes of the moderate zone of European USSR into ultra polar, meridional and normal types and remarks on the role of the advection of cold air masses from the polar region.

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Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting

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The first chapter of the article contains general information on the nature of cold waves, and a number of anticyclonic outbreaks travelling southwards is analyzed. The existence of monthly rhythmicity in all types of processes and its application in long-term forecasts is the subject of the second part of the article. In the third part the author compiles statistical data on air temperature during the first six months of the year for Moscow, Voronezh, Penza, and Vologda and he demonstrates the probability of recurrence and rhythmicity in such repetitions. The author defines the term "sharp" decline in temperature as a decline of the average daily temperature by 5° to 10°C during cold seasons and 3° to 7°C in warm seasons provided that such temperature lapse occurs within 1-2 days. The author concludes that in addition to seasonal rhythmicity there are also monthly rhythms of synoptic processes. The statistical data are to prove that a definite successive recurrence exists among the various types of air circulation and also in the location and distribution of baric fields. Consequently, the occurrence of certain types of synoptic situations during a given period will allow the prediction of definite synoptic situations in the non-distant future. There are 11 tables, 14 maps, and 5 Soviet references.

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Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting

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Avanesova A. G., Kask L. I., and Yausheva G. Sh. Occurrence of Selected Ultra-polar Processes in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

83

The authors evaluate the efficacy of long-term weather forecasts based on the periodic occurrence of ultrapolar processes. The latter are traced along their meridional extent from some definite reference points in the North, i.e., the Barents Sea, Novaya Zemlya, etc. In the appendix, 54 ultrapolar processes are analyzed and their reference localities specified. In addition, the tabular material specifies also the occurrence of respective synoptic phenomena consequent upon the appearance of polar air processes. The rhythmicity of recurrence is repeated in intervals of 3 to 5 months. There are 11 maps, 1 diagram, and 4 tables, in addition to 16 pages of tabular data in the appendix. All 7 references are Soviet.

Goncharova, Ye. F. Synoptic Conditions of the Exceptionally Cold Spring of 1952 in Northern Caucasus

117

The average daily temperature in March was 2° to 5°C below the norm and in April and May, 1° to 1.5°C. Similar conditions were observed during the springs of 1945, 1940, 1933, etc. The article analyzes these conditions. There are

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three main types of synoptic processes which can cause an unusually cold spring in this area: 1. The occurrence of an anticyclone in Scandinavia with a tendency to travel south. 2. The existence of a depression over the Soviet Northeast with the ensuing displacement of anticyclones towards the Caspian Sea. 3. The occurrence of a large depression over the northern half of European USSR and the constant advection of cold air into this depression. This depression has a tendency to extend as far south as the Black Sea. There are 3 maps, 1 diagram, and 1 Soviet reference.

Trotnikov M. V. Problem of Rhythmicity in Ultrapolar Synoptic Processes in Siberia and the Far East

124

The article refers to B. P. Mil'tenovskiy's contribution to the interpretation of ultrapolar processes and their behavior. Mil'tenovskiy discovered that the recurrence of conditions can be observed every 3 to 5 months. In later years S. T. Pagava proved that there are also intermediate rhythms which repeat at intervals of 45-75 days. In the present article the author not only recapitulates the work of his predecessors but also describes the nature of such polar processes. The processes are traced from some definite reference points such as the Kara Sea, Kolyma, etc. The author explains the role of these processes

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Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting

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in synoptic forecasts and their low reliability. The appendix contains data on synoptic processes which may be similar, different, or reversed with respect to their corresponding polar processes. There are 3 maps, 5 diagrams, 8 Soviet references, 5 tables, and a 9-page appendix.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC 851.M64)

Card 7/7

GC/bmd
6 June 1958

BEDRINA, V.S.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M.; CHAPYGINA, N.M.

Recurrence of elementary synoptic processes with a meridional type
of circulation. Trudy TSIP no. 56:71-93 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Meteorology)

KURGANSKAYA, V.N.

Characteristics of the temperature regime of May in the European
part of the U.S.S.R. and Western Siberia. Trudy TSIP no. 92:52-
69 170. (MRA 14:1)
(Atmospheric temperature) (Weather Forecasting)

KAROL', I.L., red.; KIRICHENKO, L.V., red.; KRASNOPEVTSEV, Yu.V., red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., red.; MALAKHOV, S.G., red.; SEREDA, G.A., red.; YAGODOVSKIY, I.V., red.; KALYUZHNAIA, T.P., red.

[Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology; reports] Radioaktivnye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovanie v meteorologii; doklady. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii, 2d, Obninsk, 1964.

CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; MURKOVA, M.V.; OIKLOVA, Ye.E.; GLAZOVA, O.P.;
PEDI, D.A.; ALEXAND, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; POPOVA,
T.P.; MATVEYEV, L.T.; BACHURINA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.;
PELKOV, B.Ye.; ROMANOV, N.N.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; PCHELKO,
I.G.; PETRENIKO, N.V.; KOCHALENKO, I.V.; PINUS, N.Z.;
SIEMER, S.M.; BATEKREVA, T.F.; MININA, I.S.; BEL'SKAYA,
N.N., nauchn. red.; ZVEREVA, N.I., nauchn. red.;
KURGANSKAYA, V.M., nauchn. red.; MERTSALOVA, A.N., nauchn.
red.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V., nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V.,
otv. red.; KUTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Manus. on short-range weather forecasting] luchovodstvo
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skva, Nauka, 1965. 188 p. (MIRA 18:11)

L 10359-66
ACC NR: AP5028199

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/009/0072/0073

AUTHOR: Gorn, N. P.; Kurganskij, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the organ preparation GPS and an agar-tissue preparation on swine

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 9, 1965, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: veterinary medicine, nutrition, animal physiology, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: GPS is a light brown liquid prepared from liver, pancreas, and gastric juice. It contains a variety of enzymes, hormones, vitamins, trace elements, and other substances capable of increasing reactivity and normalizing metabolism. The agar-tissue preparation consists of spleen to which agar-agar has been added. These substances were fed to stimulate growth and weight increase in young, thin sows. One group of animals received 6 ml of GPS 4 times at 7 day intervals while a second group received 0.2 ml/kg of body weight once a month for two months. The mean daily weight gain of the animals in the first group was 627 g the first month and 553 g the second month. In the second group, the gain was 600 and 398 g, respectively. In the control group the gain was 561 and 346 g. In a second series of experiments, a much larger number of animals were fed freshly prepared GPS, GPS stored 2½ months, and agar-tissue preparation. The growth increases of the first series of experiments

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were confirmed. The freshly prepared GPS was the most effective, especially in the animals with the lowest weight and poorest growth. *(initials)*

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PG
Card 272

А.А.ГАПКИН

КУРГАПКИН, В.И., инzh.

~~ТТc communication equipment. Avtom., telem. i sviaz'~~ no.10:15-15
0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
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28/V16 terminal apparatus for high-frequency telephoning. Avtom.,
telem. i sviaz' 2 no.9:9-13 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
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(MIRA 15:9)
(Telegraph) (Railroads--Communication systems)

TELYATNIKOV, B.I.; KURGAPKIN, V.I.

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electrification of the Northern Caucasus Railroad. Avtom., telem.i
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